

TÀI LIỆU TIẾNG ANH

Ôn tập thi đầu vào Thạc sĩ

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I. Practice Tests

Practice Test 1

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

1. I like your new car. What _____ is it?
 - A. mark
 - B. make
 - C. name
 - D. label
2. Don't buy those fish; they aren't very _____.
 - A. young
 - B. new
 - C. recent
 - D. fresh
3. A number of _____ at the game had their faces painted with the colors of their favorite team.
 - A. Spectators
 - B. witnesses
 - C. observers
 - D. viewers
4. We'll have to get a _____. I can't turn this tap off.
 - A. miner
 - B. plumber
 - C. surgeon
 - D. undertaker
5. We asked for a room with a _____ of the sea, but we were given one overlooking the car park.
 - A. sight
 - B. scene
 - C. look

- D. view
6. We had to stop for petrol at a filling _____.
- A. garage
B. service
C. pump
D. station
7. Jennifer Lopez is one of the most _____ singers in the world.
- A. popular
B. common
C. public
D. favorite
8. She's watching TV but she can't hear clearly because the _____ is very low.
- A. quality
B. quantity
C. sound
D. volume
9. Sara claims she can be happy no _____ where she lives.
- A. wonder
B. matter
C. problem
D. doubt
10. Don't be so _____. We've only been waiting a few minutes.
- A. impatient
B. improper
C. immoderate
D. immature

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

The Origin of Jeans

In 1853, the California gold rush was in full swing and everyday items were in short supply. Levi Strauss, a 24-year-old German immigrant, left New York for San Francisco with a small supply of dry goods with the intention of opening a branch of his brother's New York dry goods business. Shortly after his arrival, a prospector wanted to know what Mr. Strauss was selling.

When Strauss told him he had rough canvas cloth used for tents and wagon covers, the prospector said, "you should have brought trousers!", because he couldn't find a pair of trousers strong enough to last.

Levi Strauss had the canvas made into work trousers. Miners liked the trousers, but complained that the fabric was not very comfortable and tended to chafe. Levi Strauss substituted the canvas with a twilled cotton cloth from France called "serge de Nimes." The fabric later became known as denim and the trousers were nicknamed blue jeans. Then Levi Strauss and Nevada tailor David Jacobs co-patented the process of putting small metal rivets in places such as the sides of pockets that needed extra strength. On May 20, 1873, they received U.S. Patent No. 139,121. This date is now considered the official birthday of "blue jeans".

But why were they called blue jeans? Denim is unique in its singular connection with one color. It is made from thread that is traditionally dyed with the blue pigment obtained from indigo dye. Indigo was linked with practical fabrics and work clothing. The durability of indigo as a color and its darkness of tone made it a good choice when frequent washing was not possible.

11. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. to sell a product
- B. to solve a problem
- C. to argue a point
- D. to inform

12. What was Levi Strauss's job?

- A. He was a clothes designer.
- B. He was a prospector.
- C. He was selling textiles and clothing.
- D. He was selling tools for gold mining.

13. The expression in full swing in Line 1 most probably means?

- A. In trouble
- B. At the height of activity
- C. Causing lots of chaos
- D. In decline

14. In short supply (Line 1) means nearly the same as?

- A. going on for a short time
- B. lacking
- C. supplied in a very short time

D. not of good quality

15. What problem did the prospectors have?

A. There were no trousers in California.

B. They did not like Levi's product.

C. Their clothes were not stylish.

D. Their clothes wore out quickly.

16. Where did the word "denim" come from?

A. the name of a French fabric

B. the indigo color

C. David Jacobs, the tailor, thought of it

D. Levi Strauss invented it

17. Which best describes indigo dye?

A. A long lasting, practical color that did not show dirt.

B. A color used on all kinds of fabric to make the fabric stronger.

C. A very rare and desirable color that was difficult to create.

D. An affordable dark color that was only used by poor people.

Second passage

The Furby Fad

The Furby, a five inch tall doll with bulging eyes and a round mouth, which had a great resemblance to the character from the movie "Gremlins", was a cute enough toy. But how did it become so very popular for a short time, causing a Furby fad?

Part of the interest in the toy was because it displayed lifelike qualities. It was interactive. In particular, it needed nurturing. The toy responded to light, sound and touch and had the ability to learn to speak English. Conversely, it could teach its owner how to speak Furbish, which was a mixture of several language sounds.

However most of its popularity was due to media exposure. The Furby was first demonstrated at the 1998 Toy Fair in New York City. The toy was subsequently mentioned in Time magazine and USA Today and on a number of early morning television shows. The Toy Fair took place in February, but the manufacturer, Tiger Electronics, had planned to release it in October. But because of the media exposure, toy stores began placing large orders for the toy as more and more parents began inquiring about its availability. By the time the toy was released in October, Tiger had already sold out the initial lot of 1.3 million units.

The Furby fad seemed to have been fuelled by the inability of parents to find the toy. When it was not available, everyone needed one. Yet, as soon as they became plentiful, interest in them evaporated.

18. What is the writer doing in this text?

- A. trying to show how toys are made
- B. presenting the history of a movie character
- C. trying to explain the success of a product
- D. trying to protect shoppers

19. What did people particularly like about the Furby?

- A. It resembled a movie character.
- B. It could speak English.
- C. It was extremely cute.
- D. It seemed alive.

20. The first place anyone saw the Furby was?

- A. at a toy fair.
- B. in a well-known magazine.
- C. on morning television
- D. in toy stores.

21. Media exposure most probably refers to the fact that?

- A. The toy was endorsed by reporters
- B. The toy could be ordered via newspapers or television
- C. The toy was sold online
- D. People knew about the toy from the news or television

22. Why does the writer think the Furby became a fad?

- A. It was a new idea.
- B. It was not widely available on release
- C. It was well advertised.
- D. It was affordable.

23. Which best describes the Furby toy?

- A. A cute, innovative toy that was extremely popular for a short time.
- B. A strange-looking toy that was a huge hit with children despite the doubts of parents.
- C. A toy that achieved unexplained and surprising popularity.
- D. A modern toy that interacts with children and deserves more popularity than it has

Third passage**Getting fit and slim**

You started the year in fine form, made a promise to yourself to get fit and slim, joined a gym and started a diet. But what happened to those gym visits and the lettuce diet? At least half of us who try to get fit and thinner give up after less than a month. Many people blame their failure on lack of time. Lack of willpower was highly important too.

Much of this is down to the way we set unrealistic fitness goals — a flat stomach in eight weeks and a celebrity diet plan - instead of trying the boringly practical long-term fix of exercising a bit more and eating a bit less. Most fitness clubs get an influx of new members from January to March, but their use of the gym tends to decline after that. So how do you beat the temptation to give up? First, don't expect to fail as soon as you start - be positive, even if you've failed before. Many people are fooled into believing that they need to follow an expensive eating plan. This is simply not true. The answer is to soul-search for the thing that really interests and motivates you. It's fine to have small motivations, but you should write them down and put them together to make a list of things to keep you going.

You also need to change the way you think about things. Women feel particularly guilty about doing the three-hour-a-week exercise routine, thinking it 'selfish time' that takes them away from responsibilities to family and friends. It is better to regard this as vital 'self-care' time. People also think three hours is a lot of time out of their week, but we spend around 98 hours a week awake - and the other 95 we are just sitting around.

24. Where might this text be found?

- A. In a novel.
- B. In a diary.
- C. In a newspaper.
- D. In a proposal.

25. unrealistic fitness goals refer to the fact that we want to?

- A. see dramatic results in just a short time
- B. become like celebrities
- C. eat too little
- D. do long-term exercise

26. How would you describe this text?

- A. entertaining
- B. sarcastic

- C. informative
D. aggressive
27. People tend to give up a fitness regime because _____.
A. they have achieved their goals.
B. they expect too much of themselves,
C. they become too tired.
D. they can't afford to continue.
28. In order to continue a successful fitness programme _____.
A. you need to find a strong and lasting reason.
B. you need a soul-mate to exercise with,
C. you can't avoid suffering.
D. your friends and family will have to suffer.
29. Which headline would best suit the text?
A. Exercise - it's not worth the effort.
B. Don't overtire yourself.
C. Going to the gym is a waste of time.
D. You can get fit if you really want to.

Fourth passage**Jeff Stringer - Judge**

I've always enjoyed being with other people and I suppose I've always had a strong opinion about what is wrong and what is right, even from when I was a young child. That used to irritate my brothers and sisters because I would grass on them if they did something wrong. They had secrets that they wouldn't share with me and I probably missed out on a lot, because of that. Not that I blame them.

I actually studied history at university and then, in my final year, I had a work placement in a lawyer's office. I was fascinated from day one and as soon as I graduated I applied to do a degree in law. I get a real buzz from fighting for justice, no matter what kind of case it is. It can be hard not to get emotionally involved at times. You just have to follow your head and not your heart in such situations.

I make it a personal rule not to take my work home with me. Once I leave the court, I switch off and concentrate on my family. They will always be my number one priority.

30. Which of the following best describes the writer?

- A. A strict family man.
 - B. A workaholic who puts work before family.
 - C. A man who cares about his family and his clients.
 - D. A judge that everyone fears.
31. Why did the writer's brothers and sisters get annoyed with him?
- A. Because he was always misbehaving.
 - B. Because he was their parents' favourite child.
 - C. Because he followed them all the time.
 - D. Because he got them into trouble.
32. What does he say about his job?
- A. He has a lot of job satisfaction.
 - B. He often gets emotionally involved with his clients.
 - C. He always wins a case.
 - D. It doesn't affect him emotionally.
33. such situations refer to?
- A. when he gets a real buzz from his job
 - B. when he fights a case
 - C. when he gets emotionally involved
 - D. when he follows his head and not his heart
34. What does the writer do at the end of the working day?
- A. Finish off any work that he has at home.
 - B. Leave all his work problems at the court.
 - C. Tell his family all about his working day.
 - D. Worry overly about his family.
35. Which of the following is the best description of how the writer feels about life?
- A. positive and satisfied
 - B. tense and worried
 - C. ambitious but stressed
 - D. relaxed but bored

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification**Part C: Close****The Escalator**

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people (0) in the 1890s. He (1)_____ this invention an 'escalator' , (2) _____ .

The name from the Latin word 'scala', (3)_____ means 'ladder'. Escalators move people up and down short (4) _____.

Lifts do the same, but only move (5) _____small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be (6) _____ as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move (7) _____ 8,000 and 9,600 people an hour, and it (8) _____not need a person to operate it.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were (9)_____ more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department stores, (10)_____ people could move about more quickly. Today we see escalators everywhere.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | A announced | B called | C translated | D explained |
| 2. | A fetching | B lending | C taking | D carrying |
| 3. | A what | B whose | C who | D which |
| 4. | A distances | B directions | C measurements | D lengths |
| 5. | A the | B a | C some | D any |
| 6. | A walked | B made | C used | D changed |
| 7. | A from | B between | C to | D above |
| 8. | A is | B has | C did | D does |
| 9. | A coming | B becoming | C continuing | D developing |
| 10. | A although | B because | C unless | D so that |

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 2

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

Alice Bradley

I guess you could say that acting is in my blood as my mother and father are both actors, my grandfather was a theatre musician and my grandmother was a singer and dancer. I suppose it seemed normal for me to do a little turn for family and friends. I certainly wasn't a shy wallflower.

I went to drama school in London on Saturdays from the age of six. We were taught how to sing and dance as well as act so I was a good all-rounder by my teens.

Once I'd left school I went to drama school in London full-time to do a degree. I must admit that I had a slight lapse in commitment at that time, for a period of about six months. I joined up with the party crowd and danced the nights away and slept late most mornings. It was only when my personal tutor told me that I was on my final warning that I realised I might be expelled.

After the shock of that realisation I got my act together very quickly and ended up graduating with a first.

The Royal Shakespeare Company gave me my first real role and I acted alongside some great names in the world of the stage. Now of course I'm better known for my Hollywood roles and people will probably be amazed to hear that I first walked the boards as a Shakespearean actor.

What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. to express her ambitions for the future
- B. to discuss plays by Shakespeare
- C. to talk about her acting career

D. to describe how she lives

What does the writer say about her childhood?

- A. Her parents forced her to be an actor.
- B. She was surrounded by entertainers.
- C. She was reluctant to perform for her family.
- D. She was too young to enjoy drama school when her parents first sent her.

"a shy wallflower" most probably means?

- A. Someone who is the only girl at a party
- B. Someone who is shy because of the flowery pattern of her blouse.
- C. Someone who sits next to the wall at parties.
- D. Someone who does not like being in a crowd and standing out.

What happened when the writer was a full-time drama student?

- A. She was nearly told to leave the course.
- B. She had an argument with her personal tutor.
- C. She concentrated on developing as a serious dancer.
- D. She worked as a dancer in the evenings.

"I got my act together" means?

- A. I rehearsed for an act of a play
- B. I tried to memorize the lines of my role in an act.
- C. I became better organized and changed my behaviour
- D. I joined my classmates for acting together

What does the writer say about working as a Shakespearean actor?

- A. She found it boring after a while.
- B. It is what she is mostly known for.
- C. It was something she had to do to get into Hollywood.
- D. It gave her the chance to work with distinguished actors.

Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

- A. The young actor who is developing a career.
- B. The actor who has followed in her parents' footsteps and made the leap from Shakespeare to Hollywood.

- C. The reluctant actor who struggled through drama school and became a Hollywood director.
- D. The rebel actor whose wild life is affecting her career but who is now trying to mend her ways.

Second passage**Axel Thorn**

I have had many years as a successful rock star, but will always remember my roots and how I formed my first band

At sixteen, I was still growing up in a bad part of town. I didn't have any way to express myself; I was frustrated at the terrible state of the neighborhood and the unfairness that existed

Just a few miles away, rich people lived who had everything, while we had nothing, and could only hope for the worst of jobs. One night, while I was at a friend's house, we found a pair of electric guitars and started playing. We pretty much taught ourselves the music and when a couple of other guys joined, who really knew how to play, I knew we had something. With my lyrics, I could express far more emotion and communicate with other people. Soon after that we set up our own band

The songs we write are still very important to us. They're about voicing how we feel about the problems and issues around us, crime, unemployment, exploitation, and the inequality present in the country. Of course, we are also expressing our own dreams and desires. It can be sensational to be on stage and have twenty thousand people sing the songs that you write, songs that are about people like them, and in the end, they are for people like them.

Our music has been very popular and is worth listening to as it is the ordinary people who have made it such a success. We sing what we feel, so we are sure that if people listen to the music, they will understand the message, too.

What is Axel Thorn's main aim in writing the text?

- A. To explain the music industry to poor people
- B. To describe how and why he took up music
- C. To explain why he has been so successful
- D. To describe the life of a rock star

What could a reader learn about Axel's childhood?

- A. His family always treated him terribly

- B. He was surrounded by rich people
- C. He grew up in a poor area of town
- D. His family had the worst jobs in the area

How does Axel Thorn describe his lyrics?

- A. They communicate how he feels about important issues
- B. They are written by ordinary people
- C. They are sensational
- D. They convey an important message to the rich

What does Axel Thorn say about performing on stage?

- A. It was his great dream, as he always loved attention.
- B. They only perform in front of crowds of twenty thousand or more.
- C. Most people at the concerts do not understand his music.
- D. He feels amazing when the crowd sing his own songs.

How might Axel Thorn describe being in a band?

- A. Being in a band is the greatest thing I could ever hope to do. The best part is the money and being famous.
- B. We are now a hugely successful band all over the world
- C. I want to make more pop and commercial music to make more money.
- D. Music was always important to me as a way to comment on social problems and communicate with the people.
- E. The enjoyment I got when I was younger is no longer there. I don't feel so connected with the people as I used to

Third passage

Madonna

Ever since she burnt onto the pop scene in the early eighties, Madonna has remained one of the most well-known celebrities in the world. She has shown herself to be a talented singer, songwriter and actress. To have achieved this she undoubtedly has a strong belief in herself and abilities.

It is possible she gained her strong personality through her tough childhood experiences. She went to a strict catholic school, was one of many children, and her family was split up after her

mother died from cancer. Eventually, in search of fame, she left college and went to New York with only her suitcase and a few dollars.

Hugely successful, often through controversy, Madonna has always known what the public and media want. She has gone from shocking clothes and pop songs to setting trends and family life. She caused disagreement by playing feminist roles in films and featuring in pop videos with images of Jesus Christ.

Throughout all her years and different styles and phrases, she has always been able to give the general public entertainment. Madonna has become one of the biggest stars on the planet, and has sold over 100 million records worldwide, making her one of the highest-earning entertainers of her generation.

Even now as she approaches fifty and is a mother, Madonna is likely to contribute to entertain us for many more years, but what nobody can be sure of is exactly what she will do next!

What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?

- A. To discuss Madonna's acting career, and encourage other pop stars to go into acting.
- B. To show how well Madonna has achieved successes throughout the years.
- C. To remind people that money is not everything, and it comes and goes
- D. To claim that fashion always changes, and no one can stay famous forever

As a child, Madonna was probably?

- A. Happiest during her school days
- B. Lonely and without anyone to talk to
- C. Unhappy in New York
- D. Made stronger due to different events

her family was split up most probably means

- A. Her father moved out to live with his second wife.
- B. The members went different ways
- C. The children missed their mother so much they couldn't stay in the house.
- D. The family house was sold

What is true according to the text?

- A. Madonna has always been careful not to offend the public
- B. Madonna apologized to the Church after causing offence with a pop video
- C. Madonna often upset people but achieved a great deal

D. Madonna disliked the controversy in her career

What does the writer say about Madonna's success?

- A. She is one of richest performers of her time
- B. She has earned more money than many international businesses
- C. Her success is mainly due to the American market
- D. Her consistent style has followed her to earn so much money

How would the writer probably describe Madonna's future?

- A. After so much success, acting will become more important than singing
- B. Family life will be the main factor in Madonna's everyday life, no more wild days!
- C. She'll keep on pleasing the public in a predictable way
- D. Madonna is sure to keep us guessing on her future plan

Fourth passage

Tom Cruise

Over the years, Tom Cruise has become one of the most popular and successful actors in the world. Tom is now an international star, who gets paid millions of dollar for every film he makes. "I'm lucky," says Tom. "I'm doing what I love, and I'm having a great time. Lots of people would love to do this job, but they didn't get the lucky breaks or chances that I did." For many of us however, Tom was more than just lucky or good-looking, as acting ability and great determination were needed for him to become one of Hollywood's biggest names.

Is Tom happy with his success so far? He has a different outlook on his career than you might expect, "I've always looked to the future," says Tom. "I feel I'm always developing as an actor. I'm looking for new things all the time. I want to challenge myself to be better and always try new things. I know I've made a lot of progress in my career, but I still have ambitions for the future."

After interviewing him, I understood that the real Tom Cruise is a man with a very interesting and agreeable personality. He has a mind of his own and he's not like the characters in his movies, even though they may reflect Tom's personal style in the way he plays them.

The amazing success of Tom's career has been due to his talent as an actor and his personal strength and single-mindedness. Tom knew what he wanted to do with his life best to succeed.

The purpose of this text is to?

- A. discuss Tom Cruise's success in acting

- B. discuss Tom cruise's outlook on life
- C. tell the readers how Tom Cruise's strong personality is an important part of his success
- D. argue that Tom Cruise's success is mostly good luck.

Which of the following does NOT describe Tom Cruise?

- A. Ambitious
- B. Pleasant
- C. Determined
- D. Conservative

What does Tom compare himself to other people who try to become actors?

- A. He works harder than they does
- B. He was more fortunate at certain points in his career
- C. He had more qualities than they do to be a successful actor
- D. He looks to the future more than they do

How does Tom describe his attitude to his work?

- A. He is now very satisfied with what he has achieved
- B. He looks forward and wants to improve and develop
- C. He has to face too many challenges
- D. He is the characters in his movies

The writer says that Tom Cruise?

- A. hides his real personality
- B. has a personality similar to the characters he plays
- C. has no personal style when acting
- D. is very likeable as a person

A synonym of "single-mindedness" is?

- A. Stubbornness
- B. Concentration
- C. Determination
- D. Tirelessness

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

From Schoolboy To Clown

Gareth Ellis is the youngest of Alan and Kath's sons. His two older brothers have already left their parents' home. (1) ____ he is only twelve, Gareth is sure that he will be a clown. When Gareth was three, his parents (2) ____ him to see Zippo's circus and he (3) ____ remembers that visit today. All Gareth (4) ____ for as birthday presents was to go back to Zippo's, his father (5) ____.

Then, in 1996, Alan (6) ____ his job, so, together with Kath, they decided to try and find fulltime jobs in a circus (7) ____ Gareth would have a chance to learn clown skills. (8) ____ of them got jobs with the Moscow State Circus. Alan (9) ____ a lights operator and Kath was in the box office. After two years there, the director of Zippo's offered them jobs and training for Gareth. One day Gareth (10) ____ to be the best clown in the world.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A However | B Although | C Even | D So |
| A went | B travelled | C carried | D took |
| A since | B already | C still | D yet |
| A demanded | B requested | C asked | D wanted |
| A says | B speaks | C informs | D tells |
| A missed | B lost | C gave | D threw |
| A when | B where | C which | D who |
| A Any | B Some | C Either | D Both |
| A Became | B turned | C worked | D applied |
| A Believes | B hopes | C thinks | D dreams |

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 3

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

There can be something brutal about emerging pale and tired from an overnight flight into the bright African sun. However, when you are met by a smiling, tanned pilot who whisks you through Customs and on to the runway to a waiting plain, life suddenly seems a lot better. When you are on a short break every hour matters so we were short-cutting the queues at Customs and heading off to the bush in time for breakfast.

The flight north from Nairobi lasts less than an hour but is a fascinating safari in itself. It took us out of the city and low over the patchwork fields and dark red roads of the Kenyan agricultural heartland until we reached Mount Kenya. Here suddenly the view changes, the pilot swooped breathtakingly low over the trees pointing out the elephants, giraffes, gazelles, and even rhinos as they scattered beneath us. The tiny shadow of the plane followed us across the dry rugged land. We circled high above our final destination, Loisaba Lodge, before landing nearly on the dirt airstrip.

Loisaba Wilderness is a 150sq km, privately managed wildlife conservancy. It is larger than many of Kenya's game parks and a heaven for more than 250 species of bird and 50 species of mammal – elephants, buffaloes. The wildlife here, unlike other parks, is still wild, and so, far more exciting to see than bored lions sprawled in front of a crowd of tourists in jeeps.

The lodge perches high on a ridge. From each of the seven rooms guests can walk out on to their private terrace to marvel at the wildly dramatic view – 61000 acres of acacia savannah and rocky outcrops lie beneath you.

A thousand feet straight down the escarpment is a watering hole constantly drawing in animals for a drink; shimmering in the far distance swathed in cloud sit the darkly forested foothills of Mount Kenya. It's a view to knock you out, to return to again and again.

Why has the writer written this piece?

- A. to inform people about a short break in Africa
- B. to inform readers about a short break in Africa
- C. to introduce wildlife in Africa
- D. to raise awareness of animal conservation

Why was the writer so pleased to be met by the pilot?

- A. Because he wanted to make the most of his time on holiday.
- B. Because he thought the pilot might not meet him.
- C. Because he expected the pilot to be unfriendly.
- D. Because the pilot showed him how to push up in the queue without being noticed.

What does the writer say about the flight from Nairobi?

- A. It is far too short.
- B. The pilot flew in a dangerous way.
- C. They were followed by a smaller plane.
- D. It offers many impressive views.

What does the writer suggest about Loisaba?

- A. It is still a safe and natural environment for animals.
- B. Tourists are spoiling it.
- C. Many of the animals are being hunted.
- D. The wild animals often attack people.

The sentence "The wild life here,... in jeeps" is meant to?

- A. show that Loisaba is wilder than many game parks
- B. emphasize that Loisaba does not have lions like in the game parks
- C. tell us that wild animals do not attack people
- D. Loisaba is not exciting to see because there aren't many tourists.

The phrasal verb "knock you out" most probably mean?

- A. Render you unconscious
- B. Scare you
- C. Get you bored
- D. Impress you enormously

Second passage**"Mandy Jones – Holiday Company Manager"**

I did a business administration degree at Bristol University and then worked for a credit card company for eight years. During this time, I was assistant marketing manager. I gained a lot of useful experience doing this job, but in 1997, I decided that I needed a change. I moved to Thomson Holidays where I have worked as a manager ever since. My main job is to think up new and interesting ideas for holidays.

When I'm working from my office in the UK, I arrive at 9 a.m. First I answer my e-mails, then plan the day. My role is to investigate new projects for Thomson Holidays in our Mediterranean resorts. I am responsible for thinking up ideas, developing them and evaluating their success.

We have lots of meetings in the office which involve the marketing department, holiday reps and people that we bring in from outside such as entertainment organisers. The aim is to develop an exciting idea into a realistic and workable project.

Once a month I spend a few days overseas checking possible resorts, meeting with reps to develop their roles and working out how events should be sold to the customer. I work with resort supervisors, use their local knowledge of bars and clubs for venues, talk through new ideas and find out how existing ones are working. I also meet holiday makers.

I have to be very open-minded because ideas come from anywhere. I love my job because I get to travel and I am working on a project that everyone loves.

What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To explain the best way to choose a holiday.
- B. To advise people on holiday resorts.
- C. To explain what her job involves.
- D. To show how stressful her job is.

What do we learn about the writer in the first paragraph?

- A. She learned a lot from her first job.
- B. She disliked her first job.
- C. She lost her first job.
- D. She worked in the administration department of Bristol University.

Who does she NOT meet at resorts?

- A. Reps

- B. Supervisors
- C. Bar and club owners
- D. Those who spend their holidays there

Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

- A. A working woman.
- B. The travel agent who is trying to get a promotion.
- C. A woman who spends a lot of time on holiday and has an easy life.
- D. A woman who makes a lot of money by going to clubs and bars

Third passage

Airbus crisis over

Airbus says it has turned the corner after a crisis connected to production problems and turmoil in the boardroom at its A380 super-jumbo project that has gone on for the past year. Speaking at the Paris air show, Louis Gallois, CEO of the European planemaker, said, "Airbus is back."

Airbus, which announced a raft of orders on the first day of the show, is competing with Boeing, its American rival, for the title of the largest planemaker in the world.

Boeing is expected to reveal the numbers of orders for its 787 Dreamliner soon. Airbus orders unveiled on Monday included Qatar Airways confirming a \$16bn order for 80 A350 Airbus planes and ordering three A380 super-jumbos for about \$750m.

Boeing and Airbus are also competing for orders from aircraft leasing firms. Orders from these companies – who rank highly among the biggest global buyers of aircraft – are often regarded as an indication of how successful a model will be in the long term.

Airbus also secured orders from US Airways that are worth \$10bn for 22 of its A350 jets, 60 A320s and ten of its A330-200 wide-body planes.

A few months ago, Airbus unveiled a major cost-cutting programme aiming to reduce the workforce in Europe by 10,000, as well as announcing a group restructuring. "I can tell you with full confidence that Airbus is back and fully back, as you have started noting yesterday as demonstrated by our first day announcements," said Mr Gallois on the second day of the air show.

However, Boeing also announced a deal with General Electric (GE) on the show's first day. GE's commercial aviation services placed an order for six 777 Boeing freighters valued at around \$1.4bn, to be delivered in the last quarter of 2008.

A Wall Street Journal website report, quoting the Delta operating chief yesterday said that Delta Air Lines were on the verge of ordering as many as 125 Boeing 787 jetliners by the end of this year. However, a spokesman for Delta later said that it had been having conversations "with several aircraft makers" and that "no final decision" had been made on future fleet purchases.

The problems at Airbus?

- A. have lasted many years
- B. have been mainly mechanical
- C. have been resolved completely.
- D. are far from resolved.

The expression "turned the corner" (Line 1) most likely means?

- A. changed strategies
- B. passed the critical point and started to improve
- C. found another way to handle problems
- D. hired new managers

The terms "orders" as used in the text refers to?

- A. how things are arranged in relation to each other
- B. commands or instructions
- C. requests to supply services or goods
- D. foods or drinks asked for by customers in a restaurant

It can be inferred from the passage that being the largest planemaker in the world means?

- A. producing models that last for a long time
- B. offering the biggest jets
- C. selling planes for the highest prices
- D. getting the most airplane orders

Which of the following is NOT a buyer of Airbus planes?

- A. Qatar Airways
- B. General Electric

- C. Aircraft leasing firms
- D. US Airways

Which of the following will most likely happen after Airbus takes action to improve its operations?

- A. Many of its employees will lose their jobs
- B. Airbus will overtake Boeing as the biggest planemaker
- C. Airbus will increase the prices of its aircraft.
- D. The group will participate more in aviation shows

Fourth passage

Reality Television

Reality television is genre of television programming which, (it is claimed), presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situation, documents actual events, and features ordinary rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no Tsukai), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic location or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, The Bachelor, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, traveling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition- based

programs such as Big Brother and Survivor, and other special-living-environment shows like The Real World, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of Survivor and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

Reality television?

- A. Has always been popular
- B. Has been popular since well before 2000
- C. Has only been popular since 2000
- D. Has been popular since approximately 2000

Japan?

- A. Is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows
- B. Has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere
- C. Produced Big Brother
- D. Invented surveillance-focused productions

People have criticized reality television because?

- A. It is demeaning
- B. It uses exotic locations
- C. The name is inaccurate
- D. It shows reality

According to the passage, Reality TV appeals to some because

- A. it shows eligible men dating women
- B. it uses exotic locations
- C. it shows average people in exceptional circumstances
- D. it can turn ordinary people into celebrities

According to the passage, the program "Pop Idol"

- A. turns all participants into celebrities
- B. is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother

- C. is less likely to turn participants into celebrities than Big Brother
- D. is a dating show

The term "reality television" is inaccurate ...

- A. for all programs
- B. just Big Brother and Survivor
- C. for talent and performance programs
- D. for special-living-environment program

Producers choose the participants?

- A. on the ground of talent
- B. only for special-living-environment shows
- C. to create conflict among other things
- D. to make an fabricated world

Paul Burnett

- A. was a participant on Survivor.
- B. is a critic of reality TV.
- C. thinks the term 'reality television' is inaccurate.
- D. writes the script for Survivor.

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

Computers are helpful in many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work with lots of information at the same time. Third they can keep information for a long time. They do not forget the way to do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, of course, but they usually don't make mistakes.

These days, it is important to know something about computers. There are a number of ways to learn. Some companies have classes at work. Also most universities offer day and night courses in computer science. Another way to learn is from a book. There are many books about computers in bookstores and libraries. Or you can learn from a friend. After a few hours of practice you can work with computers. You may not be an expert, but you can have fun.

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 4

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

JAZZ

I play the trumpet in my school jazz band. Last month we held a jazz competition with bands from local high schools – and our band won!

Each band had their own costumes, ranging from black school uniforms like my band wore, to brightly-coloured T-shirts. We didn't look much like adult professional bands, but all of us were used to performing in competitions, so the quality of playing was amazing, especially considering everyone was so young. Players from each band even created new tunes right there on stage. It was exciting to watch – but even better when my band played on stage!

We have a great jazz band at my school, but not everyone who wants to play in it gets accepted – only about half, in fact. But anyone who's keen to play goes to jazz practice before school, and we often spend time together after school, listening to jazz and learning its language. There are also trips to jazz summer camps across the country – I've been to a couple and learnt a lot.

Adults are often surprised that young people are getting interested in jazz. My music teacher thinks it's because pop music isn't challenging enough for people like me who are serious about music. But I find it exciting because it's both new and old at the same time – you can create your own music, but you also feel you're part of its history, as you're playing on stage in the same way as great jazz performers before you.

My school's really lucky because we have great teachers, and parents who've supported us all the way. Without them, we'd never get anywhere with our music!

What is Katie trying to do in the text?

- A. encourage young people to try to listen to more jazz
- B. explain how jazz is becoming popular with young people
- C. advertise young people's jazz events in her area
- D. give advice on how to create great jazz music

Katie says the bands in her school's jazz competition?

- A. played music they'd written themselves before they came.
- B. had little experience of playing in public.
- C. played at a high level despite their age.
- D. were dressed to look like professional jazz bands.

Most people at Katie's school who are interested in jazz?

- A. attend early jazz sessions at school.
- B. join the school jazz band.
- C. learn about jazz in after-school classes.
- D. go to jazz summer camps at the school.

Why does the writer enjoy playing jazz so much?

- A. he finds it easier to learn than other forms of music.
- B. he thinks it is more serious than pop music.
- C. he likes the chance to perform with others on stage.
- D. he feels in touch with jazz players of the past.

Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the text?

- A. The selection of players for the school's jazz band was careful
- B. Adults often think that jazz is not for young people
- C. Jazz players do not have to always play exactly a chosen tune
- D. To play jazz well, all students need to join jazz summer camps.

Which of the following would the author write to a friend?

- A. The competition was great, but i think i preferred being in the audience to playing – i was nervous!
- B. My mum and dad always do all they can to help with my trumpet playing – i couldn't do this successfully without their help.
- C. One band wore really colourful clothes, but we chose dark costumes. maybe that's one reason why they won instead of us.

- D. One music teacher left a while ago and no one's replaced him yet. We just haven't got anyone good to help us now

Second passage

It is well known that the building development company Cityspace wants to knock down the existing seafront sports club in Layton and replace it with a leisure centre that will consist of a multiscreen cinema, restaurants and an entertainment centre. But a local action group has promised to fight the £30million redevelopment of the sports club, which has provided family facilities for over 25 years.

The action group was set up three weeks after the project was announced. Members of the group argue that the new centre will be too big and will totally change the way the town looks. They also dislike the removal of sports facilities from the centre and the change to less healthy activities such as video games and films. Apart from the size of the project, they say that the 550 parking spaces provided will be too few and parking will become more difficult as a result.

Local hotel owners have welcomed the project, but action group says that in general it will only have a bad effect on the neighborhood. According to one group member it will result in up to 4000 people being around Layton seafront late at night. "A lot of old people and families live nearby," he explained. A meeting is being held tonight to discuss the plans.

What is the writer trying to do in the article?

- A. Show why the new leisure centre is needed
- B. Give her own opinion about the new leisure centre
- C. Describe the arguments against the new leisure centre
- D. Suggest where the new leisure centre should be built

What will the reader discover from the article?

- A. How long it will take to complete the new leisure centre
- B. How many members the action group has
- C. how much it will cost to join the new leisure centre.
- D. how long the sports club has been in Layton.

What does the action group think about the new leisure centre?

- A. It will not be right for the area.
- B. It will cost too much to build.

- C. It will not attract enough people.
- D. It will provide too little entertainment.

Which of the following is NOT one of the action group's arguments against the new leisure centre project?

- A. Its size affects the town's looks
- B. Its activities will be less healthy than those provided by the existing sports facilities
- C. It will make parking more of a problem
- D. Its video games and films will have negative impacts on children of families living nearby

Which group of people is keen on having the new leisure centre?

- A. people who do a lot of sport.
- B. people working in the tourist industry.
- C. people who come into Layton by car.
- D. people living near the seafront.

What would be a good headline for the article?

- A. Action Group changes Its mind
- B. Leisure Plants Under Attack
- C. Seafront invaded by crowds again
- D. Good News for Cityspace

Third passage

Imagine if everyone in your street suddenly came out into the road one day and started singing together. Singing teacher Ruth Black believes it would make everyone so friendly that they would never walk past each other again without saying hello.

Singing helps people live in peace together, she says. All over the world people have always sung together and in most places they still do, but in England, it is no longer traditional. Nowadays, says Ruth, people only sing together in churches and football grounds, although it could be done anywhere. Everyone is able to sing, she says, but most of us either think we can't or have forgotten what we learned as children.

However, as with everything musical, you need to practice and the same applies to your voice. Ruth believes that singing itself brings other benefits. It encourages good breathing, for

example. Through singing, people often become more confident and also learn to control stress. But more than anything, it brings people together.

When Ruth first started singing, there was little opportunity to sing with others. Then, through a friend, she discovered an excellent singing class and became so keen that she started running her own classes. These are held twice a month for all singers, whatever their level, and are now enormously successful.

What is the writer trying to do in this article?

- A. explain why singing has become less popular everywhere
- B. describe a teacher's ideas about the importance of singing
- C. advertise a teacher's singing classes
- D. encourage children to learn to sing

What can the reader find out from the article?

- A. How singing is something anyone can do
- B. Where the best places to learn to sing are
- C. Why traditional singing has disappeared
- D. How to improve your singing voice

Ruth believes the main benefit of singing with other people is that?

- A. you learn to breathe more easily.
- B. you are able to improve your speaking.
- C. you can get to know other people.
- D. you become a confident musician.

What made Ruth start her own class?

- A. She couldn't find a suitable class.
- B. She was asked to teach people she knew.
- C. She wanted to improve her own teaching.
- D. She enjoyed going to a singing class herself.

Which of the following CANNOT be an inference from the information in the article?

- A. Singing together helps people to get along better with each other
- B. People in England now sing together in fewer places than they used to.
- C. Some people cannot sing because they have forgotten what they have learned as children

D. Singing also brings physical and psychological benefits.

Which is the best advertisement for Ruth's singing classes?

- A. CALLING ALL SINGERS! Want an opportunity to sing with others? We need professional singers to join our group. Come along.
- B. THE SOUND OF MUSIC! Our class wants individual singers for a neighborhood street concert. Come and join us.
- C. SING WITH US! Think you can't sing? See how you improve with practice! Our popular class is for singers, both with and without experience.
- D. SONGS FOR ALL! Can you sing? Try our "Singing for Everyone" class every week and find out! Make new friends.

Fourth passage

Lisa Tyler was weary after a long, hard day at the pottery factory where she works. But as she approached her home in the English city of Stoke-on-Trent. Her heart lightened : soon she would be having a nice cup of tea, putting her feet up and watching Friends, her favourite TV series. But first, she needed to change out of her work clothes and pick up her three-year-old son from his grandmother's house nearby.

As Lisa walked up her garden path, she noticed a light flashing on and off in an upstairs bedroom. A shiver went down her back. What if it was a burglar ? Quietly, she crept round to the back of the house to see if there was any sign of a break-in. Sure enough, a window was open and someone's coat was hanging on the gatepost!

Well, 26-year-old Lisa didn't fancy coming face to face with a burglar, so she ran to a neighbour's house and rang the police. But as she sat waiting for the police to arrive, Lisa's curiosity got the better of her and she decided to go back and see what was going on. That's when she saw a leg coming out of the downstairs front window. It was a man climbing out. Lisa gasped in shock. The burglar was carrying her portable television!

At this point, Lisa saw red. She didn't have many possessions and she'd saved long and hard to buy it. Besides, nobody was going to stop her watching Friends.

"Oh no you don't," she muttered under her breath, as the fury swelled inside her. Without even stopping to think. She tore across the garden and started shouting at the burglar. "Give me my TV- drop it now!" she screamed.

Ignoring her, the man fled across the garden. So Lisa threw herself at him and successfully rugby tackled him to the ground. The burglar struggled to escape, but Lisa hung on like the best kind of guard dog despite being punched and kicked. As she looked up, she realised that

she recognised the burglar's face. She was so surprised that she lost her grip and the burglar got away, leaving the TV behind in the garden. By the time the police and her father arrived, Lisa was in tears. "I can't believe you were so foolish, Lisa," scolded her father. "You could have been killed."

"I know, but at least he didn't get my TV," she replied.

Lisa later remembered the name of the burglar, who had been in the same year as her at school. He was later caught and jailed for 15 months after admitting burglary and assault. In May last year, Lisa was given a Certificate of Appreciation by Staffordshire Police, for her "outstanding courage and public action". But in the future she intends to leave household security to a new member of her family, Chan, who is a real guard dog.

How was Lisa feeling as she walked home from work?

- A. tired
- B. anxious
- C. depressed
- D. relieved

The word "pick up" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. contact
- B. visit
- C. collect
- D. check

What first led Lisa to think there was a burglar in her house?

- A. Something had been broken
- B. Something had been left outside
- C. Something was in the wrong place
- D. Something was moving inside

Why didn't Lisa wait in her neighbour's house until the police arrived?

- A. She was worried about losing her television.
- B. She wanted to know what was happening.
- C. She noticed something from her neighbour's window.
- D. She realised that the burglar was leaving.

What does "Lisa saw red" in the fourth paragraph mean?

- A. She got impatient.
- B. She felt frightened.
- C. She got angry.
- D. She felt brave.

What happened when Lisa shouted at the burglar?

- A. He tried to explain why he was there.
- B. He felt over as he ran towards her.
- C. He pretended not to have heard her.
- D. He dropped the TV and attacked her.

What is Lisa's father do when he arrived?

- A. He told her off
- B. He comforted her
- C. He praised her
- D. He argued with her

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

Everyone in our school loves sports. Every morning __1__ we get up, we do morning exercises. After the second class we do exercises again. We only have __2__ classes twice a week, but we do physical training at five every afternoon. The most popular sport is basketball. The __3__ enjoy playing it and many of the girls like it, too. __4__ popular sport is football and in every class there __5__ lots of football fans. Volleyball is often played when the weather is __6__ . We have school teams in basketball, football and volleyball. Our teams often __7__ friendly matches with teams from other schools. When there is a match, __8__ of us go to watch it and cheer our side on. Besides ball games, some of us like track-and-field events, __9__ we often

practice running, jumping and throwing. Every term we have tests in these events and once a year, we hold a sports meeting. Sports help us to keep ___10___ .

Everyone in our school loves sports. Every morning when we get up, we do morning exercises. After the second class we do exercises again. We only have P.E classes twice a week, but we do physical training at five every afternoon. The most popular sport is basketball. The boys enjoy playing it and many of the girls like it, too. The most popular sport is football and in every class there are a lot of football fans. Volleyball is often played when the weather is fine. We have school teams in basketball, football and volleyball. Our teams often have friendly matches with teams from other schools. When there is a match, many of us go to watch it and cheer our side on. Besides ball games, some of us like track-and-field events, and we often practice running, jumping and throwing. Every term we have tests in these events and once a year, we hold a sports meeting.

Sports help us to keep healthy and happy.

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 5

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

When musician Colin Baker won five hundred thousand pounds in a competition, it seemed the answer to his dreams. Almost immediately, he bought a house and made his own CD recording of some classical music. He intended to save the rest of his money and retire, even though he was only in his late forties.

Then he saw a violin in a shop. It was of such high quality that even top professional players are rarely able to afford one like it. **I'd never felt money was important until then**, he explained. Even with the money I'd won, I wasn't sure I could afford to buy the violin, so I started to leave the shop. Then I thought I'd just try it, and I fell in love with the beautiful sound it made. I knew it was perfect both for live concerts and for recordings.

Now all the money has gone. My wife can't have the study room I promised her, and I can't retire says Colin, but it doesn't matter. His wife says, I sometimes wish he was more responsible with money, but I'm still pleased for him. I've always helped him in his career, as he's helped me, by sharing everything. We weren't unhappy with our jobs, so we didn't really need the money to escape, and although Colin considered retiring, I know he wouldn't be happy doing that - he loves music too much. I think he did the right thing.

What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. Advise musicians to enter competitions
- B. Explain why someone spent a lot of money
- C. Describe how someone upset his wife
- D. Persuade people to spend money wisely

What can a reader learn from the text?

- A. How one man's dream ended unhappily
- B. How much was paid for a special violin
- C. How one couple support each other
- D. How much money musicians need for their music

What does Colin's wife say about what he did?

- A. She wishes he had used the money differently.
- B. She feels she didn't really benefit from the money.
- C. She is sorry she has lost her study room.
- D. She accepts the decision that he made.

"I'd never felt money was important until then", implies that?

- A. he has so far spent money carelessly
- B. he has found something valuable he very much wants to have
- C. he is aware that if he buys that violin all the money is gone
- D. he is sure that owning the violin will bring him lots of money

When Colin first found the violin, he thought?

- A. he might not have enough money to buy it.
- B. he should not spend all of his money on it.
- C. he was not a good enough player to own it.
- D. he could not leave the shop without it.

What did a local newspaper say about Colin's story?

- A. A well-known record company has asked a local musician to record a CD after winning a competition...
- B. A local musician today announced he would spend every penny of the money he'd won in a competition...
- C. A concert audience heard a local musician give a brilliant performance last night on the violin he'd won in a competition...
- D. A local musician has decided to continue his career in music in spite of winning some money in a competition...

Second passage

It's just before 7 a.m. and I'm at an outdoor swimming pool in London, where the temperature of the water is only 11 degrees above freezing! Amazingly, there are already eight people swimming.

I had intended to discover, by taking a swim myself, why anyone would want to swim in such cold water. However, in the end, I decided to ask people instead. Peter Smith has been a swimmer here for three years, coming every morning before work. It's wonderful on a cold winter morning, he says. I thought it would make me healthier and I haven't been ill once since I started.

All the swimmers here say the same thing. They all feel fitter. However, not everyone agrees with them. Some doctors say it helps fight illness, while others say it could be dangerous, especially for your heart.

I asked Peter what they did on the days when the pool was frozen. That's easy, he said. There's a place in the middle where the ice is thin and easy to break. You have to avoid the sides where the ice is thicker. I did try to swim there once just to see what it was like, but I found out that it was impossible to break through the ice.

I would like to be able to say that I too dived happily into the water and swam a couple of hundred metres. But the truth is, fearing the worst, I walked very carefully into the pool, stood there almost in shock and then got out again after 30 seconds before I became a block of ice!

What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. Explain why some people like swimming in the cold
- B. Prove an idea he has had about keeping fit
- C. Warn people not to go swimming in cold water
- D. Advise people on ways to stay healthy

What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. where to go swimming in London
- B. what happened to the writer at the pool
- C. how to keep warm in cold water
- D. how often the writer goes swimming

What does Peter Smith say about his morning swim?

- A. It has helped him recover from a recent illness.

- B. He enjoys it when the pool is covered in ice.
- C. It is the reason why he keeps well all year.
- D. He thinks it makes him work better.

It can be inferred from the text that?

- A. All the swimmers at the pool enjoy the benefits from swimming in the cold water
- B. The writer will never be able to swim in such cold water
- C. The writer is not convinced of the health benefits of swimming in cold water
- D. Doctors will not advise patients to swim in cold water

What did the writer feel about swimming at the pool?

- A. It was as cold as he expected.
- B. He did not like the ice.
- C. It made him feel healthier.
- D. He enjoyed swimming up and down.

What do you think the writer would say to his friends?

- A. My doctor has advised me not to go swimming there.
- B. It's amazing how the pool stays clear of ice all winter.
- C. I really enjoyed my early morning swim at the outdoor pool.
- D. I was surprised at the number of people in the pool - they must be crazy.

Third passage

Life Before the Mobile Phone

Once upon a time if we wanted to make a phone call or wait for someone to contact us, we had to sit at home or at our desks. There were public phones in the street of course, but it could be hard to find one that was working and there were often long queues to use them. And of course you had to bring a lot of coins to pay for the calls.

So people didn't phone their friends as often. Mobile phones, these small pieces of electronic equipment which allow us to talk with friends and family while we are on the move, have greatly changed the way we live. *Before the age of the mobile phone, our loved ones would sit around worried sick if we were late coming home. There were no quick calls to tell mum that there would be additional guests coming for dinner. We would have to depend on notes left on fridges or desks to communicate messages. How did we survive?*

But mobile phones have also had a negative effect and what people don't seem to realize is that we've lost something very valuable: our privacy. Now our friends and family can contact us wherever and whenever they want to. We can never get away from them. The way people communicate with each other is totally different now. It's difficult to have a conversation face-to-face with a friend without being disturbed every couple of minutes by the ring of their phones. Most people don't see anything wrong in having a long conversation on their mobile phone while forgetting all about the person sitting opposite. It seems the art of real conversation may be dying.

Of course, people could leave their mobile phones at home or even switch them off but no one ever does that. Why not? Because the worrying thing is we can't live without our phones. We've become communication addicts, unable to spend even a few minutes out of contact, in case we miss something 'important'.

What's the writer's main purpose in writing this article?

- A. To inform people about methods of communication in the past.
- B. To show how mobile phones affect the way we live.
- C. To persuade people to avoid using mobile phones.
- D. To compare different types of phone conversation.

What's the writer's point about using telephones before the invention of mobile phones?

- A. Using a telephone was expensive.
- B. Phone calls were much shorter.
- C. People made fewer phone calls.
- D. People were more dependent on public telephones than some telephones

Before the age .. communicate messages provides examples to illustrate the fact that?

- A. Mobile phones help strengthen ties between family members
- B. Without mobile phones parents would feel more worried about their children
- C. Before the age of mobile phones fewer guests visited our homes for a meal
- D. Mobile phones help us communicate instantly and be less dependent on where we are

By the question 'How did we survive', the author?

- A. Wants to emphasize that it is unimaginable we kept our parents worried for so many years
- B. Wishes to say that life expectancy now is much higher than before the mobile phone
- C. Means how dramatically the invention of mobile phones have changed the way we live

- D. Intends to announce that the next paragraph is to discuss how we survived life before the mobile phone

What does the writer think about life before mobile phones?

- A. It was much more convenient.
- B. People were more bound to their families.
- C. People didn't have as many friends
- D. Coins were used more

What's the writer's main argument against mobile phones?

- A. They have damaged relationships.
- B. It's impossible to escape from them.
- C. They turn all of us into communication addicts
- D. We experience more fear of missing out on something

Which of the following is not mentioned as a disadvantage of mobile phones?

- A. Loss of privacy
- B. Unwanted phone calls
- C. Disrupted face-to-face conversations
- D. People forgetting all about those near them

Fourth passage

Moonshine

The band Moonshine released their third CD last week. 'Here again' is a follow-up to 'The Waves'. There have been a few changes since the last CD, with Tom Wilcott on bass guitar replacing Simon McVee, who left the band last year, and the arrival of Tom Simpson on drums.

It is clear from the first song on the CD, which is a dance tune, that the band is no longer going to concentrate on slow songs. The second tune is also a dance tune and is even louder and heavier. Most later tracks are in the band's more usual slow style. These two tracks will certainly come as a surprise to many fans. Either of them could easily become a hit single though, because they are excellent.

Singer Rob Letchford gets a chance to really show how good he is, reaching each note perfectly. Fans should be grateful he recorded the songs for the album before he had trouble with his throat. This has resulted in the band having to cancel their next tour. (Anyone who has

bought tickets need not worry as all the concerts will be rearranged as soon as Rob has recovered.)

On this CD, Moonshine show they can produce perfect music in a variety of styles, from the slow ones we are familiar with to the ones that will keep your feet tapping. I did feel, though, that they put their best songs at the beginning and the last few tracks were not of quite the same quality. Despite this, 'Here again' is certain to be a big hit and bring more success to this band.

What is the writer trying to do?

- A. make suggestions about how a band could improve
- B. offer his opinion of a band's new CD
- C. give information about the members of a band
- D. explain why a CD has been so successful

What does the writer say about the two songs at the beginning of the CD?

- A. They are unlike the songs the band normally performs.
- B. They are similar to other songs on the CD.
- C. They may not be enjoyed as much as other songs on the CD.
- D. They are too loud and heavy.

What does the writer tell us about Rob Letchford?

- A. He was not at his best when he recorded the CD.
- B. He is unable to do any more performances.
- C. He has become unwell since making the CD.
- D. He will not appear at some performances with the band.

What conclusion does the writer come to about the CD?

- A. He enjoyed the slow songs in particular.
- B. He prefers some of their earlier CDs.
- C. He thinks some of the songs may become annoying.
- D. He feels the songs at the end are less good.

"The ones that will keep your feet tapping" (Line 17-18) most probably means the music styles that?

- A. are exciting to you
- B. urge you to dance

- C. confuse you
- D. annoy you

Which of the following did a fan say about the CD?

- A. I'm so pleased the band have made a CD with all their best hits. I love their music, so I know all these songs and can sing along to them.
- B. This CD is better than the last one because it's got some dance tunes on it as well as some lovely slow tunes.
- C. I saw the band perform this CD recently at a concert so I went and bought it immediately.
- D. The members of this band haven't changed much since they started and this CD shows how they have learnt to produce an amazing sound together.

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

New opportunities with an Open University degree

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to ___1___ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety ___2___ interests.

If you have ___3___ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of ___4___ your knowledge. You will make friends of ___5___ kinds. You may also ___6___ that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually ___7___ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio, and computer software. You can ___8___ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in ___9___ university.

If you ___10___ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| A stop | B end | C break | D leave |
| A from | B of | C in | D for |
| A ever | B never | C often | D always |
| A growing | B changing | C adding | D increasing |
| A all | B each | C both | D every |
| A suggest | B find | C wish | D want |
| A join | B enter | C arrive | D go |
| A give | B attend | C learn | D study |
| A any | B some | C many | D most |
| A did | B will | C would | D can |

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 6

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

I'm a big fan of films featuring the spy James Bond. I've got most of them on DVD. We've recently bought Quantum of Solace, in which Daniel Craig plays the part of Bond. I don't know why the film's got that name- but it's a great movie, anyway.

All the actors who've played James Bond have been great, but Daniel Craig, who's made lots of other films, plays the part better than any of them. Even though he doesn't talk very much, I think he's the most perfect actor for the role. He even does a few of the more dangerous things in the film himself, instead of getting someone else to do them. I did wonder sometimes whether he'd be clever enough to defeat the bad people -but I'm not going to tell you the ending! The actress who stars with Craig gives a fantastic performance too- I loved all the glamorous clothes she wore!

The director probably had a hard job making this Bond film as full of action as earlier ones. But the excitement starts right at the beginning here, with a car chase along a mountain road, and plenty of other thrilling scenes, too - Bond leaping off tall buildings and so on. Unfortunately I found the story difficult to follow in places, and it also seemed to be over very quickly- it lasted under two hours. I also felt there weren't as many jokes as in the old Bond films. And where was all the ridiculous Bond equipment - the underwater car or exploding watch that everyone laughed at? This is a more serious, darker Bond film, but I still really enjoyed it.

What is the writer trying to do in her essay?

- A. explain what first attracted her to Bond films
- B. tell readers about the Bond DVDs she owns
- C. give a balanced view of a Bond film she has seen
- D. describe how Daniel Craig got the part of James Bond

What can a reader find out from this essay?

- A. whether Quantum of Solace is her favourite Bond film
- B. what other films Daniel Craig has made
- C. which other actors have played James Bond
- D. whether she thinks Daniel Craig is the best James Bond

What does Jessica tell us about Craig in the new Bond film?

- A. He performs some of the action scenes.
- B. He wears some stylish clothes.
- C. He is given a lot of lines to say.
- D. He looks strong and fit enough to fight the criminals.

What is one problem with the film, according to Jessica?

- A. It seems a bit too long.
- B. It's sometimes hard to understand what's happening.
- C. It has too much silly technology in it.
- D. It has jokes that aren't very funny.

Which of the following does not describe Quantum Solace?

- A. Exciting
- B. Short
- C. Ridiculous
- D. Serious

Which of these might appear in a magazine review of the new Bond film?

- A. It's full of excitement, with Bond jumping across rooftops, so don't be disappointed by the slow start.
- B. The director wanted to move away from the last Bond film and include a bit less action.
- C. I'm not sure the title tells you much ... but be prepared to watch a rather different kind of Bond movie.
- D. Daniel Craig performed well as James Bond, but the main female star was disappointing.

Second passage

Cycling in the countryside

Have you ever been cycling? This spring my older brother and I left the busy city and spent a long weekend cycling in the countryside. Our average speed was only around 14 kph, but that

didn't matter. We hadn't come to break any speed records, or to get fit and healthy. All we wanted was some fresh air and a break from schoolwork. My bike only once went more than 30 kph, and that was when I raced my brother down the only hill on our route.

We really enjoyed cycling along flat, traffic-free country paths. There was plenty of spring sunshine, but it was quite cold, especially in the mornings. We didn't mind, though- and we soon warmed up as we rode along. Our only problem was when my brakes started making a terrible noise. But I didn't mind as it gave us an excuse to visit a cafe while a helpful bike mechanic had a look at it.

That was one of the best things about our route: every few kilometres there was a village where we could find everything we needed. All the local people were really friendly, too. However, most places we stopped at served chips with all the meals, which soon got fairly boring.

One night we were woken at 4 a.m. by a group of rugby fans singing loudly in the hotel corridor. We were tired and bad-tempered when we set off the next morning and very nearly got lost, but soon felt more cheerful when the sun came out. That's what I like about cycling - it's simple and it's fun. If you're looking for a short break that's active and cheap, then cycling is a great choice!

What is Chris Jones doing in this text?

- A. describing the different places he saw while cycling
- B. comparing cycling to other forms of exercise
- C. suggesting places to stay on a cycling holiday
- D. recommending cycling as a good type of holiday

What do we find out about Chris's bike?

- A. It wasn't as good as his brother's.
- B. It was too old to go fast.
- C. It needed attention at one point.
- D. It had trouble going up hills.

Chris was pleased because?

- A. he and his brother had chosen a good route.
- B. he felt much healthier than before he began his trip.
- C. he met other people who were keen on cycling.
- D. he went away at the best time of year for cycling.

What did Chris dislike about his trip?

- A. breaking down
- B. the food
- C. the weather
- D. getting lost

Which of the following does NOT describe his holiday?

- A. For a change
- B. To get fit
- C. Active
- D. Short and cheap

What might Chris say in a postcard to a friend?

- A. I'm having a great holiday, spending lots of time in friendly cafes and enjoying being by myself for once!
- B. I'm having really fit cycling so fast up and down the hills in this part of the countryside.
- C. I'm pleased to be away from cars and lorries for a change. Having a good time, despite some problems.
- D. I'm enjoying cycling with my brother this weekend, and staying at a very quiet hotel in this countryside.

Third passage

The western alphabet, which is used in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand as well as in other countries, originated in the Middle East. The people who gave the world this alphabet were the Phoenicians, a people who established colonies all over the Mediterranean, including Carthage in Africa and Gades in Spain. In their alphabet, the letters were represented by little pictures which represented sounds. The Phoenician A was aelph, which means "bull", and it was made from a little picture of a bull's head. The letter B was beth which meant "house", and showed the round-roofed buildings which you can still see today in Syria.

The Phoenicians had contact with another nation of sailors, the Greeks, with whom they fought and traded. The Greeks also started to use the Phoenician alphabet. They changed the names so aelph and beth became alpha and beta. The shapes of the letters are the same but they have been turned sideways. If you know any Greek, you can try turning the letters around again, and see how they look. You will see that the curve on the right of the Greek A becomes the horns of a little bull.

Of course, the first two letters of the alphabet give it its name. Over the years there have been changes. Latin developed an alphabet with some different letters to the Greeks, and other letters have been added since. But really westerners are using the same system of writing which has served them so well for thousands of years.

What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To tell something of Phoenician history.
- B. To tell the story of why we write as we do.
- C. To compare the western alphabet with other alphabets.
- D. To describe the history of the Greek alphabet.

Where did the Phoenicians come from originally?

- A. Carthage.
- B. Gades.
- C. The Middle East.
- D. All over the Mediterranean.

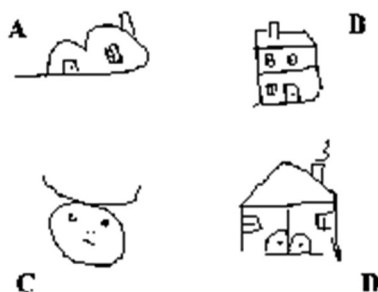
Which change did the Greeks make to the Phoenician alphabet?

- A. They changed the pictures to sounds.
- B. They turned the letters in a different direction.
- C. They altered the shape of the letters.
- D. They put a curve on the letter A.

The information in the text is meant to be ...

- A. Entertaining
- B. Informative
- C. Funny
- D. Challenging

Which picture, according to the text, represents beth.



Fourth passage

A woman writes about her life on an island

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway called the Stand - a narrow road built across the mouth of the river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half a metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus? I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd slung his rucksack in the boot and got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money, gigs... And when I say talking, I don't mean talking as in having a conversation, I mean talking as in jabbering like a mad thing. I didn't like it the way he spoke and waved his hands around as if he was some kind of intellectual or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable that kind of discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I might as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

As we approached the island on that Friday afternoon, the tide was low and the Stand welcomed us home, stretched out before us, clear and dry, beautifully hazy in the heat; a raised strip of grey concrete bound by white railings and a low footpath on either side, with rough cobbled banks leading down to the water. Beyond the railings, the water was glinting with that wonderful silver light we sometimes get here in the late afternoon which lazies through to the early evening.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So islanders don't walk because of that. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew, I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked...

In the first paragraph, what is the writer's main point about the island?

- A. It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland.
- B. It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland.
- C. It is only completely cut off at certain times.
- D. It can be a difficult place for people to live in.

What does Caitlin suggest about her father?

- A. His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to with his family.
- B. His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.
- C. His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.
- D. His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for.

Caitlin emphasises her feelings of discomfort because she?

- A. is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking about.
- B. feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother any more.
- C. is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.

D. feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.

In the fourth paragraph, what is Caitlin's purpose in describing the island?

- A. to express her positive feelings about it
- B. to explain how the road was built
- C. to illustrate what kind of weather was usual
- D. to describe her journey home

In 'because of that' the word 'that' refers to ____.

- A. locals thinking it is odd to walk anywhere.
- B. it being easier for people to take the bus than walk.
- C. people having everything they need on the island.
- D. there being nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

What do we learn about Caitlin's reactions to the boy?

- A. She felt his air of confidence contrasted with his physical appearance.
- B. She was able to come up with a reason for him being there.
- C. She realised her first impression of him was inaccurate.
- D. She thought she had seen him somewhere before.

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

Despite the wealth of information campaigns telling people about global warming and its causes, most people have____(23)____to realize how severe the problem is. Coming climate changes could alter as much as one third of plant and animal habitats by the end of the 22nd century. These changes could in____(24)____cause widespread extinctions among plant and animal species around the globe.

Coastal and island habitats are perhaps in the greatest danger____(25)____they face the combined threats of warming oceans and rising sea levels. As habitats change, many animals will come under intense pressure to find more suitable homes for themselves. Mass____(26)____ of at least some animals are certainly to be expected, but the fact remains that many animals will simply not be able to move fast enough.

Such dire predictions may sound alarmist, but they are based on the rather moderate estimate that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double by 2100. Many scientists believe, however, that this figure is actually very conservative, and they claim that a tripling is far more realistic. If they are____(27)____, the effects on nature will be even more dramatic.

Despite the wealth of information campaigns telling people about global warming and its causes, most people have yet to realize how severe the problem is. Coming climate changes could alter as much as one third of plant and animal habitats by the end of the 22nd century. These changes could in turn cause widespread extinctions among plant and animal species around the globe.

Coastal and island habitats are perhaps in the greatest danger since they face the combined threats of warming oceans and rising sea levels. As habitats change, many animals will come under intense pressure to find more suitable homes for themselves. Mass migration of at least some animals are certainly to be expected, but the fact remains that many animals will simply not be able to move fast enough.

Such dire predictions may sound alarmist, but they are based on the rather moderate estimate that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double by 2100. Many scientists believe, however, that this figure is actually very conservative, and they claim that a tripling is far more realistic. If they are correct, the effects on nature will be even more dramatic.

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 7

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

She liked flowers. At least, he remembered somebody telling him that she liked roses. Unfortunately, at that time of year roses were very hard to find, and anyway, even if he did find them he wouldn't be able to afford them. Not roses and going out to a good restaurant. So he had got some tulips. It wasn't sure if tulips were the right things to bring, and also while he was travelling in the bus several people bumped into him and the flowers were damaged.

He felt uncomfortable in his borrowed coat, and even though Mike had promised him that it was almost a perfect fit, he felt that the sleeves were too long, and the coat didn't really go with the colour of his trousers. He checked in his pocket again to make sure he had her address. He still was not sure why she had given it to him, or why she had agreed to go out that evening at all.

For a few minutes he thought about giving the whole thing up, going home and making some excuse for the following day. But he knew that this chance would not come again, and he would hate himself if he did not take it. Slowly, he walked through the rain to her street.

This text seems to have come from?

- A. A detective story
- B. An autobiography
- C. A science fiction story
- D. A romantic novel

The protagonist's character can best be described as?

- A. Not very confident
- B. Rather angry and irritable

- C. A little bit slow and stupid
- D. Very sad

Which of these statements is true about the character?

- A. He is going to see his mother
- B. He does not know the person he is going to see very well
- C. He has lost her address
- D. He decided to buy her roses, but could not find any

We can tell from the text?

- A. That it was winter
- B. That the character has a friend called Mike
- C. That the character does not have very much money
- D. That the jacket is very uncomfortable

What would be a good title for this text?

- A. Going to see Mrs Jones
- B. The first date
- C. Mike goes to visit his friend
- D. Finding the right address

Second passage

Underwater research

Last month I got the chance to take part in an underwater research project in an area of the Gulf of Mexico called the Flower Gardens. A team of professional researchers, led by the scientist Dr. Matt Phillips, was trying to learn more about the fish and various creatures that live in this part of the sea. The Flower Gardens are a long way from the shore and we spent three days on a boat.

The team used a piece of underwater equipment called a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) to collect information. The ROV could measure water depth and temperature and it also had a camera that sent live film back to the boat. The ROV was great fun. It was controlled by a computer on the boat, and I was allowed to operate it a few times.

However, the thing I enjoyed most was diving into the water. At first, I was quite frightened – mainly because I couldn't see land in any direction. But as soon as I jumped into the water,

I wasn't afraid anymore. It was amazing to see the colorful fish swimming around and I could see all the way to the Flower Gardens, which are almost 30 metres down.

I will never forget the Flower Gardens. The trip was like a holiday but I also learnt new things about science and research projects. The team was very friendly and everyone was happy to explain what they knew about the sea. It was a great opportunity and it has made me think about my goals in life. The experience will definitely help me work harder to become a scientist.

What is Miguel Diaz doing in the text?

- A. describing the part he played in a science project
- B. explaining how to apply for a place on a science trip
- C. giving advice on understanding difficult areas of science
- D. persuading others to organise their own science projects

What does Miguel say about the ROV?

- A. It was difficult to operate.
- B. It could only go so far under water.
- C. It was an expensive piece of equipment.
- D. It recorded what was happening under water.

What was Miguel's attitude towards diving?

- A. His main worry was losing sight of the boat.
- B. He enjoyed it less than other parts of the trip.
- C. His feelings changed once he was in the water.
- D. He was quite disappointed by the variety of fish.

What effect has the trip had on Miguel?

- A. It has changed his opinion of science.
- B. It has improved the way he works in a team.
- C. It has made him a lot more interested in the sea.
- D. It has encouraged him to work towards his goals.

What might Miguel write in his diary about the trip?

- A. It was very interesting working with Dr Phillips and his team but I wish someone else my age had been on the trip.

- B. Going to the Flower Gardens was great fun. I now know much more about science but I realise there is still a lot more to learn.
- C. The trip was like a holiday and I saw some amazing fish. The only thing I disliked was collecting information about the sea.
- D. The Flower Gardens is a beautiful place but scientists are worried that pollution levels there will increase.

Third passage

The Zookeeper

My name's Mark Porter. I've been interested in the natural world since I was very young. I used to keep insects, and I spent a lot of time drawing them. After I finished school, I went to work in a pet shop - that was great fun, but I knew I had to go to college if I wanted a better job. So I went to university to study Biology and then got a job in Florida working at a sea-life centre, looking after the dolphins.

While I was working there, I saw an advertisement for my current job - a keeper for the fish department at a zoo in California - and applied. Although it was for the same money, I was pleased when they immediately offered me the job because there are lots of different activities I'm involved in here. As part of my job, I get to do research, and I manage an education centre where I tell people of all ages about what they can do to protect fish and animals.

People think that my job is exciting because I go diving as part of my research work on sharks. However, I work long hours, and I worry if I have to call a medical specialist to come and look after a sick fish. Conditions at work can be uncomfortable too, as a lot of the fish I look after bite, so I have to be careful. Then there are the visitors. Some are OK, but some try to touch the fish or put sweet wrappers in the water - that makes me angry. However, my job is very rewarding, and I hope that you'll think about working with animals, too.

What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. Explain how people how they can protect animals.
- B. Give an account of one day in his life.
- C. Describe some of the people he works with.
- D. Encourage people to have a career with wildlife.

What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. what qualifications you need to go to university
- B. how many hours a day Mark has to work.

- C. how long Mark has been keen on animals
- D. where you can find the best sea-life centres

What does Mark say about his current job?

- A. It allows him to do a variety of things.
- B. It was quite difficult to get.
- C. It is better paid than his last job.
- D. It gives him time off work to go diving.

How does Mark feel about visitors to the zoo?

- A. nervous that a fish might hurt them.
- B. annoyed when they don't behave well.
- C. upset when they take the fish out of the water.
- D. sad when they don't ask questions.

What might Mark write in his diary today?

- A. Today, I performed an operation on a sick fish which had eaten a sweet wrapper.
- B. I spent all day in the research laboratory again today doing boring experiments.
- C. I gave a talk today to a group of schoolchildren about looking after animals.
- D. Today I watched my boss go swimming with sharks - I wish I was allowed to do that too!

Fourth passage

Activity centre in the countryside

A month ago I had no idea that on Sunday afternoon in July I'd be 50 metres above the ground and enjoying it. Now I looked down at the river far below me., and realised why people love rock climbing.

My friend Will and I had arrived at the Activity Centre on Saturday evening. The accommodation wasn't great, but we had everything we need; beds, blankets and some food plus we were pleased to be out of the city and in the fresh air.

On Sunday morning we met the other ten members of our groups. James had come along with two friends, Harry and George, while sisters Maria and Sara had come with Isabella. We had come from many different places, so none of us knew the area.

We knew we were going to spend some time outdoors, but none of us was sure exactly how. Half of us spent the morning caving while the others went rock-climbing and then we changed at lunchtime. Will and I went to the caves first. Climbing out was harder than going in, but after

a good deal of pushing, we went out at last - covered in mud, but pleased and excited by what I'd done.

What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. advertise the Activity Centre
- B. describe some people she met
- C. explain how to do certain outdoor sports
- D. say how she spent some free time

What can the reader learn from the text?

- A. when to depend on other people at the Centre
- B. how to apply for a place at the Centre
- C. what sort of activities you can experience at the Centre
- D. which time of year is best to attend the Centre

How do you think the writer might describe the weekend?

- A. interesting
- B. relaxing
- C. frightening
- D. unpleasant

What do we learn about the group?

- A. Some of them had been there before.
- B. They had already chosen their preferred activities.
- C. Some of them already knew each other.
- D. They came from the same city.

Which of the following advertisements describe the Activity Centre?

- A. ACTIVITY CENTRE Set in beautiful countryside. Accommodation and meals provided. Make up your own timetable - choose from a variety of activities (horse-riding, fishing, hill-walking, sailing, mountain-biking).
- B. ACTIVITY CENTRE Set in beautiful countryside. Enjoy the luxury of our accommodation. Each room has its own bathroom. Work with a group, or have individual teaching.
- C. ACTIVITY CENTRE Set in beautiful countryside. Accommodation provided. Work with a group - we show you a range of activities that you didn't realise you could do!

- D. ACTIVITY CENTRE Set in beautiful countryside. You can spend the day doing outdoor activities and we will find you accomodation with a local family.

Fifth passage**Ainsley Harriott**

I've always been a bit of an entertainer and played the funny man. I was a part-time comedian for years, so I learned how to stand in front of audiences. It made me sure of myself. I like being liked and I love making everyone smile.

I've lived in London all my life and have just moved to a larger house with my wife Clare and our two children, Jimmy and Madeleine. We spend a lot of time just singing and dancing around the house. I grew up with music because my dad is the pianist, Chester Harriott - who's still playing, by the way. My working day is divided between television and writing cook books, though TV takes most of my time. I spend about five days a fortnight working on the cooking programmes I appear in. I eat all sorts of things at home but I only buy quality food. When I'm cooking, I experiment with whatever is in the fridge -- it's good practice for my TV series.

I'm a football fan and enjoy going to matches, but I'm a home-loving person really. I don't like going to the pub but we do go out to eat about twice a month. There's nothing better than a night at home playing with the children. I rarely go to bed before midnight. Late evening is when fresh thoughts on cooking usually come to me, so I often write or plan my programmes then. When I eventually get to bed, I have no trouble sleeping.

What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. to describe how he lives
- B. to explain how he started in TV
- C. to say what makes him laugh
- D. to talk about his cooking ideas

What should the reader learn about Ainsley from the text?

- A. He enjoys spending time with his family.
- B. He is a very good musician.
- C. He is nervous about performing on stage.
- D. He likes to plan the family meals.

What does the writer say about himself?

- A. He enjoys being popular.

- B. He is very similar to his father.
- C. He loves going out and meeting people.
- D. He should go to bed earlier.

What does he say about his working life?

- A. He gets his best ideas at certain times.
- B. He prefers being comedian.
- C. He should practise cooking more.
- D. He would like to appear less on TV.

Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

- A. The cook and comedian who takes great care about the way he cooks his food and enjoys listening to
- B. The popular TV comedian who enjoys cooking, watching football, and having a busy social life.
- C. The singing TV cook who likes making jokes, playing with his children, and having an early night.
- D. The TV cook who loves making people laugh, watching football and, above all, having a happy family

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

For many young people sport is a popular part of school life and ___(1)___ in one of the school teams and playing in matches is very important ___(2)___ someone is in a team, it means a lot of extra practice and often spending a Saturday or Sunday away ___(3)___ home, as many matches are played then. It ___(4)___ also involve traveling to other towns to play against other

school teams and then ___(5)___ on after the match, for a meal or a drink. Sometimes parents, friends or other students will travel with the team to support ___(6)___ own side.

When a school team wins a match it is the whole school which feels proud, ___(7)___ only the players. It can also mean that school ___(8)___ well-known for being good at certain sports and pupils from that school may end up playing ___(9)___ national and international teams so that the school has some really ___(10)___ names associated with it!

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| A having | B being | C taking | D putting |
| A If | B As | C Then | D So |
| A at | B on | C for | D from |
| A ought | B is | C can | D has |
| A being | B staying | C leaving | D spending |
| A their | B its | C our | D whose |
| A but | B however | C and | D not |
| A turns | B makes | C comes | D becomes |
| A up | B to | C for | D beside |
| A old | B new | C common | D famous |

Part D: Sentence Transformation

PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Long Conversations

Part C: Talk

Practice Test 8

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION

Part A: Vocabulary

Part B: Reading Passages

First passage

Different Colours can affect us in many different ways; that's according to Verity Allen. In her new series 'Colour me Healthy', Verity looks at the ways that colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can even change our emotions and even influence how healthy we are.

'Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?' says Verity. 'Our toothpaste is always white or blue or maybe red. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit disgusting. It's the same for businesses. We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don't respect one that uses pink or orange. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy.'

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme. She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks. Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American 'Colour Doctor' who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new. But because Verity goes out of her way to be polite to everyone she meets on the series, it's up to the viewers to make their own decisions about how much they should believe.

What is the writer doing in this text?

- A. giving information about how colours influence us
- B. reporting what happens in a new television series
- C. giving information about a television presenter

D. giving his opinion of a recent television show

Which of the following shows the probable content of the four shows?

- A. Part 1 – Health; Part 2 – Products and Industry; Part 3 – Emotions; Part 4 – Decisions
- B. Part 1 – Blue and Black; Part 2 – Red and Orange; Part 3 – White and Grey; Part 4 – Green and Yellow
- C. Part 1 – Meeting Designers; Part 2 – Meeting People who Name Colours; Part 3 – Meeting Doctors; Part 4 – Meeting Scientists
- D. Part 1 – Cleaning Products; Part 2 – Make-up; Part 3 – Clothes; Part 4 – Food

According to Verity, why is a knowledge of colour important?

- A. It can help you to choose the best products.
- B. It can give you new ideas.
- C. It can help you to change people's minds.
- D. It can help you to sell products.

Who does the writer respect least?

- A. Verity Allen
- B. The people who name lipsticks
- C. The 'Colour Doctor'
- D. The scientists who work with mice

Which of the following would make a good title for the text?

- A. Enjoy it, but don't believe everything.
- B. Another great show from Verity Allen! Five Stars!
- C. Don't miss this if you work in Business!
- D. Watch this programme! It will make you healthy!

Second passage

What makes you special?

Everybody likes to feel that she or he is special. Sadly, many of us grow up believing that we're not special at all. We wish that we could be more attractive or better at sports. We wish we had more money or nicer clothes. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, or the Cowardly Lion from The Wizard of Oz, we think we're not good enough just as we are. In the film, The Tin Man wishes he had a heart. The Scarecrow wishes that he had a brain, and the Lion wants courage. Eventually, each of them realizes that he already has what he wants.

Nearly all parents want us to be the best we can be. They occasionally attempt to encourage us to do better by comparing us to others. They mean well, but the message we usually get is that we're not good enough. We start to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than somebody else, but we are frequently disappointed. There will always be somebody out there that is better than we are at something. There are a lot of people around who may not be as intelligent as we are but who are better at sports. Or they may not be as handsome, but they have more money. It is unthinkable for us to be better than everybody else all the time. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion, we all need what we believe will make us better people.

What we don't understand is that often we already have inside us the very things that we look for. Our parents often forget to tell us that we are special, that we are good enough just as we are. Perhaps no one told them when they were growing up, or maybe they just forgot. Either way, it's up to us to remind them sometimes that each of us, in our own way, is special. What we are . . . is enough.

What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?

- A. to talk about your family problems
- B. to explain the importance of being yourself
- C. to describe how intelligent we are
- D. to suggest how people can change their way of life

This essay was most likely written by ..

- A. a young person
- B. a coach
- C. a teacher
- D. a parent

What does the writer say about our parents?

- A. They always tell us that we are good enough
- B. They never forget to tell us that we are special
- C. They always tell us that we are special
- D. They frequently forget to tell us that we are special

The author of this essay believes that ...

- A. we are all good enough just the way we are
- B. the richer you are, the better you are

- C. intelligent people are more special than others
- D. not everyone can be special

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. What Makes You Laugh?
- B. What Makes You Happy?
- C. What Makes You Special?
- D. What Makes You Stronger?

Third passage

Jacques Cousteau: A Remarkable Man

Jacques-Yves Cousteau was an explorer, ecologist, filmmaker, inventor and conservationist. He was a man, who spent nearly his whole life underwater exploring the hidden depths of the ocean and who did more to educate the world about the mysteries of the deep sea than any other scientist before or since. He was born in June, 1910 in the village of Saint-André-de-Cubzac, in south western France. Jacques was a sickly boy and spent much of his time in bed, reading books and dreaming about a life at sea.

In 1920, Jacques' family moved to New York and he was encouraged to start swimming to build up his strength. This was the beginning of his fascination with water and the more he learnt through his own experiences, the more passionate he became about "looking through nature's keyhole". Nevertheless, his career in underwater exploration came about by accident. After entering France's naval academy and travelling around the world, he was involved in an almost fatal car accident that left him seriously injured with two broken arms. He began swimming in the Mediterranean Sea to strengthen his arm muscles as part of his recovery process and rediscovered his love of the ocean.

Cousteau developed a pair of underwater breathing apparatus to allow him to stay underwater for long periods of time. His experiments led to the development of the first Aqua-Lung which was a great commercial success. During World War II, he worked for the French Resistance and experimented with underwater photographic equipment. He helped to get rid of German mines and was awarded the Legion D'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre medals for his bravery. In 1942, he filmed his first underwater film *Sixty Feet Down*. It was 18 minutes long and was entered in the Cannes Film Festival.

What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. teach readers how to make films

- B. explain how Jacques-Yves Cousteau has made a lot of money
- C. introduce readers to the filmmaker Jacques-Yves Cousteau
- D. describe particular films directed by Jacques Cousteau

Being a child, Cousteau had ...

- A. strong will
- B. bright mind
- C. heart attacks
- D. delicate health

The phrase “looking through nature’s keyhole” Line (10-11) most probably means

- A. observing nature from within one’s own house
- B. being curious about nature
- C. exploring nature in a lab
- D. untapping nature’s resources

In a car accident he ...

- A. burnt both of his arm
- B. broke his extremities
- C. injured his leg
- D. hurt his eyes

Cousteau developed underwater breathing equipment.

- A. to extend his underwater investigations
- B. to gain fame
- C. to achieve commercial success
- D. having no certain goals

During World War II Cousteau collaborated with ...

- A. Polish resistance movement
- B. German antifascists
- C. American troops
- D. underground resistance fighters in France

Fourth passage

To The Moon

In 1969, three people in a tiny spaceship made history with a trip the world will never forget. The three men were Michael Collins, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, and Neil Armstrong. The first manned lunar landing mission was called Apollo 11 and their destination was the moon. Tens of thousands of people worked on the Apollo project to send those men to the moon. The project, also known as Apollo program, took 10 years of preparation. The first manned Apollo flight was a disaster because the spacecraft caught fire on the ground. But NASA continued with the Apollo program. During future space missions, the astronauts practised flying their space crafts. They also performed the tasks they needed to know so they were able to fly to the moon and land on it.

On the Apollo 8 mission, the astronauts flew around the Moon ten times. They were almost ready for the first moon landing. The rocket that carried the spacecraft and the astronauts into orbit around the moon was called the Saturn 5. It blasted through space at a speed of at least 25,000 miles an hour. Even at that speed, it took 3 days, 3 hours and 49 minutes to reach the moon.

The Apollo 11 mission used a special lunar module designed only for landing on the Moon. It was called the "Eagle". On July 20, 1969, the Eagle landed on the Moon's desolate surface. Only two astronauts actually stepped on the moon that day. Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin followed about twenty minutes later. The astronauts set up a TV camera, and the whole world watched the landing on TV. Michael Collins waited for them in the spacecraft and orbited the moon. It was his job to take care of the spacecraft that would take them all home. He had to make certain nothing happened to it!

What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. to talk about Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin
- B. to talk about the first trip to the moon
- C. to explain that the first Apollo mission was a disaster
- D. to explain how difficult it is to travel in space

Which Apollo mission took the first astronauts to land on the Moon?

- A. Apollo 11
- B. Apollo 1
- C. Apollo 8
- D. Apollo 6

The sentence "Even at that speed, it took 3 days, 3 hours and 49 minutes to reach the moon" (Line 14-15) is meant to

- A. Emphasize the long distance between the earth and the moon.
- B. Say that the rocket was not fast enough.
- C. Inform the reader that the spacecraft could not attain its maximum speed of 25,000 miles per hours.
- D. Show that the astronauts were not skilled enough at flying their spacecraft.

How did the "Eagle" arrive at the moon?

- A. It was sent there by satellite
- B. It flew there on its own
- C. Neil Armstrong sent it there
- D. It was carried by the Saturn 5 rocket

How many astronauts walked on the moon on July 20, 1969?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

What can a reader find out from the text?

- A. why the Apollo program was so successful
- B. how much did the Apollo program cost
- C. when did humans first visit the Moon
- D. who was the commander of Apollo 11

PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH

Part A: Sentence Completion

Part B: Error Identification

Part C: Close

In Western countries, people usually celebrate New Year at midnight on January 1st. People may go to parties, dress in formal clothes – like tuxedos and evening gowns, and drink Champaign at midnight. During the first minutes of the New Year, people wish and cheer each other happiness for the year ahead. But some cultures prefer to celebrate the New Year by waking up early to watch the sun rise. They welcome the New Year with the first light of sunrise.

It is also a common Western custom to make a New Year's promise, called a resolution. New Year's resolutions usually include promises to try something new or change a bad habit in the New Year.

Many cultures also do special things to get rid of bad luck at the beginning of a new year. In Ecuador, families make a big doll from old clothes which is filled with old newspapers and firecrackers. At midnight, these dolls are burned to show the bad things from the past year are gone and the New Year can start afresh, other common traditions to keep away bad luck include throwing things into rivers or the ocean, or saying special things on the first day of the New Year.

Part D: Sentence Transformation**PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION****Part A: Short Conversations****Part B: Long Conversations****Part C: Talk**

II. Writing Practice

Practice 1: ALTHOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/THOUGH – DESPITE/IN SPITE OF

Although/ even though/ though + Clause (S + V)

Despite/ In spite of + noun/ noun phrase

Ex: Despite his old age, he runs every morning.

-> Although he is old, he runs every morning.

1. Although we tried very hard, we failed.

In spite of _____

2. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.

Despite _____

3. Despite having several broken bones, John was able to compete in the race.

John was able to compete in the race even _____ several broken bones.

4. Although hit rain heavily, my father went to work.

Despite the _____

5. In spite of admiring Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

Although _____ Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

Practice 2: COMPARISON

Ex: Mai is the most beautiful girl in her school.

-> Nobody is as beautiful as Mai in her class.

1. My brother is shorter than all the other boys in his class.

My brother is _____ in his class.

2. They don't speak English as fluently as we do.

We speak _____

3. He doesn't run as fast as his brother.

His brother _____

4. The film I saw last week was better than this one.

This film is _____

5. The ring I bought was more expensive than the other in the shop.

I bought _____

Practice 3: ADJ + ENOUGH TO INF – SO ADJ THAT – SUCH (A/AN) (ADJ) NOUN THAT

Adj + enough to inf

So + adj/adv + that

Such + (a/an) adj + noun + that

Ex: It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.

-> The day was so cold that we stayed indoors.

1. He is rich enough to buy whatever he wants.

He is so _____

2. Richard was so tall he could change light bulbs in some rooms without having to stand on a chair.

Richard was _____ without having to stand on a chair.

3. It was such a boring film that we left before the end.

The film was so _____

4. The question was so difficult that no one could answer it.

It was such _____

5. She isn't very intelligent so she can't do that exercise.

She isn't intelligent _____

Practice 4: IT + BE + ADJ + TO INFINITIVE – TO INFINITIVE/GERUND + BE + ADJ

It + be + adj + to infinitive

To infinitive/ gerund + be + adj

Ex: He thinks speaking English is difficult.

-> He thinks it is difficult to speak English.

1. It's important to be there on time.

To be _____

2. It's difficult to understand what she's talking about.

To understand _____

3. It is very relaxing to spend a day in the country.

To spend _____

4. It must be hard to live on your salary.

Living _____

5. Sitting here with you is so nice.

It _____

Practice 5: AGO / SINCE / FOR

SIMPLE PAST

HTHT OR

HTHT TD

5 days ago

2 weeks ago

6 years ago Since 1999

Since I was a child For 5 years

For a long time

For ages

Ex: Naomi began studying Korean 5 years ago.

-> Naomi has been studying (has studies) Korean for 5 years.

The last time I played football was in 2010.

-> I haven't played football since 2010.

1. She last saw him when she was ten.

She hasn't _____

2. Tom began to study English a year ago.

Tom has _____

3. They haven't written email for two months.

They last _____

4. The last time we were here was in 1980.

We haven't _____

5. The last time Jack went swimming was in 2012.

Jack hasn't _____

Practice 6: SHOULD/UGHT TO – HAD BETTER

Should

Ought to + Bare infinitive

Had better Should not

Ought not to + Bare infinitive

Had better not

Ex: I have an interview tomorrow, so I ought to leave soon, ' Michael said.

-> I have an interview tomorrow, so I had better leave soon, ' Michael said.

1. If you are not well, you ought to ask Ann to go instead.

You'd _____

2. It's cold outside, so you should wear a warm coat.

It's cold _____

3. As you are feeling ill, you shouldn't go to work.

As you _____

4. Kid, you should leave now, or you will miss the school bus.

Kid, you'd _____

5. You will need a high school education for any good job, so you shouldn't quit high school.

You will _____

Practice 7: IF I WERE YOU – YOU HAD BETTER – ADVISE YOU TO INF

If I were you

You had better

Advise you to infinitive

Ex: If I were you, I would go and speak to your boss.

-> I advise you to go and speak to your boss.

1. I advise you to go now or you'll be late.

You'd _____

2. I advise you not to go to work today.

You'd _____

3. You had better begin by introducing yourself.

I advise _____

4. If I were you, I would forget about buying a new house.

I advise _____

5. You'd better take a complete rest.

I advise _____

Practice 8: SUCH (a/an) (Adj) NOUN THAT – SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + THAT – ADJ/ADV + ENOUGH - TOO ADJ/ADV (FOR) TO

Such + (a/an) adj + noun + that

So + adj/adv + that

Adj/adv + enough

Too + adj/adv (for) + to

Ex: This song is simple enough for all of us to sing

-> This song is so simple that all of us can sing it.

-> It is such a simple song that all of us can sing it.

Ex: It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.

-> The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it.

-> It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.

-> The tea was too hot for me to drink.

1. The weather was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

The water too _____

2. They didn't arrive early enough to see the 1st half of the match.

They arrived too _____

3. He was so tired that he couldn't stay awake until the end of the film.

He was too _____

4. The runner was so exhausted that he couldn't complete the last lap of the race.

The runner was too _____

5. Peter is too young to see the horror film.

Peter is not _____

6. The problem is too difficult for her to solve.

It is such _____

7. He speaks too fast to be understood.

He speaks so _____

8. The house isn't big enough for us to live in.

The house is _____

9. The meat was so rotten that it had to be thrown away.

It was _____

10. She is such a good tennis that she wins all her matches.

She plays tennis so _____

Practice 9: IF – CLAUSE

Ex: She isn't tall; that why she can't reach that shelf.

-> If she were taller, she could reach that shelf.

Ex: I have to get home before nine. Otherwise my father will be angry with me.

-> My father will be angry with me if I don't get home before nine.

Ex: I didn't understand what he was saying because I hadn't read his book.

-> If I had read his book I would have understood what he was saying.

1. My brother didn't buy that car because he didn't have enough money.

If my brother _____

2. People don't understand him because he doesn't speak clearly.

If he spoke _____

3. He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.

If he _____

4. I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.

If I _____

5. You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.

If you had _____

Practice 10: IF – UNLESS

Ex: Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.

-> If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.

1. If you don't go on a diet you won't lose weight.

Unless you go _____

2. If there isn't anything in the fridge, I'll go to the shop.

Unless there's _____

3. If you keep adding salt, you'll spoil the dinner.

Unless you _____

4. Unless it rains soon, a lot of our crops will be lost.

If it _____

5. If you don't leave immediately, I will call a policeman.

Unless _____

Practice 11: WISH + NOUN CLAUSES

Ex: Diana didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.

-> Diana wishes she had applied for the job in the library.

1. I'm sorry we can't find a taxi.

I wish _____

2. I didn't know that she was ill.

I wish _____

3. He is sorry that he hasn't done his homework.

He wishes he _____

4. It rained a lot when we were in England.

I wish _____

5. What a pity I don't know the answer to this question.

I wish _____

Practice 12: ACTIVE – PASSIVE

Ex: Someone carried my luggage to the train station.

-> My luggage was carried to the train station.

1. We clean the garage every day.

The garage _____

2. The police arrested two hundred people.

Two hundred people _____

3. They have cancelled the meeting.

The meeting _____

4. The secretary has just finished the report.

The report _____

5. The journalists were given an interesting interview by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister _____

The Prime Minister _____

Practice 13: CAUSATIVE

To have someone do something.

To get someone to do something.

To have/ to get something done.

She has the hairdresser do her hair every month.

She has her hair done every month.

1. We ask someone to check the accounts every month.

We have the _____

2. I had someone dry-clean my coat a week ago.

I had _____

3. An engineer repaired my computer a week ago.

I got an _____

4. I'm going to have the barber cut my hair tomorrow.

I'm going to _____

5. We'll probably have someone paint our house next month.

We'll probably get our _____

Practice 14: BECAUSE/AS/SINCE – BECAUSE OF/DUE TO

Because = as = since + S + V

Because of / Due to + noun phrase

+ V-ing

Because she behaves well, everybody loves her.

Because of her good behavior, everybody loves her.

1. As he has behaved badly, he must be punished.

Due to his _____

2. Because the weather is hot, we are going swimming.

Because of _____

3. I can't do my work because I'm ill.

Because of _____

4. The car crashed because the driver was careless.

Because of the _____

5. Because of her poor performance, she was eliminated.

She was eliminated because _____

She was eliminated because _____

Practice 15: IT TAKES...

Spent + time phrase + V-ing

It took (take) someone + time phrase + to infinitive

Ex: I spent three weeks reading War and Peace.

-> It took me three weeks to read War and Peace.

Ex: It took her a long time to decide what to eat.

-> She spent a long time deciding what to eat.

1. I walked to school in 15 minutes.

It took _____

2. The flight to Hanoi lasts an hour and half.

It take _____

3. It took them 5 months to build the house.

They _____

4. I can get to school in 20 minutes.

It takes _____

5. When Mary wanted a new car, she had to save up for a year.

It took _____

Practise 16: IT IS...SINCE + CLAUSE

It's + time phrase ...since + clause

Ex: I haven't seen her for three weeks.

-> It's three weeks since I (last) saw her.

1. Nam hasn't been to Ha Noi for 2 year.

It is _____

2. I haven't had a holiday for two years.

It is _____

3. They haven't visited us for ages.

It is _____

4. We have known each other for 6 months.

It is _____

5. John hasn't had his car repaired for over six months.

It is _____

Practice 17: THE MORE...THE MORE

As it is hotter, I feel more miserable

-> The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.

1. You leave sooner. You will arrive at your destination earlier.

The sooner _____

2. As TV programmers become more popular, they seem to get worse.

The more _____

3. If we sit near to the stage, we can see clearly.

The nearer to _____

4. That worker works better when he does not have enough time.

The less _____

5. As he grows older, he becomes increasingly cheerful.

The older _____

Practice 18: SUGGEST + NOUN CLAUSE

Ex: Why don't you buy them the picture as a wedding present, Sarah?

Robin suggested that Sarah (should) buy the picture as a wedding present.

1. Why don't you apply for the job, Ann? Said Sue.

Sue suggested _____

2. Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper? they said to me.

They suggested _____

3. Why don't you go to Paris to study French? Mary ask Peter.

Mary suggested _____

4. The doctor said, why don't you stop smoking?

The doctor suggested _____

5. The teacher said, why don't you take the prerequisites before registering for this course?

The teacher suggested _____

Practice 19: LET'S + VERB – WHY DON'T WE ...?

Let's...= let us...

1. Let's try that new pizza place.

Why don't _____

2. Let's share the cost of accommodation.

Why don't _____

3. Let's get together next Sunday.

Why don't _____

4. Let's plan to meet when we both have free time.

Why don't _____

5. Let's stay in this evening.

Why don't _____

Practice 20A: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. She said, "Are you hungry, Tom?"

She asked _____

2. Tom said, "Can you remember where you put the dictionary, Mary?"

Tom asked _____

3. My brother said to her, "Did you see George at the football match?"

My brother asked _____

4. She said, "Didn't they all do the exercise correctly?"

She wondered _____

5. She said to me, "will you go with me?"

She asked _____

Practice 20B: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "Where did you buy your shoes, Sally?" asked Gail.

Gail asked _____

2. "Why don't you close the door, John?" said Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Clark asked _____

3. Tom ask me "What is her name?"

Tom asked _____

4. He said, "Why do they go to Paris so often?"

He asked _____

5. I said to my brother, "How much did you pay for these over ripe tomatoes?"

I asked _____

Practice 20C: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. He said to the stewardess, "please bring me some hot drink."

He requested _____

2. "Don't swim too far out", she warned him.

She warned _____

3. The officer gave the order: "Fire!"

The officer ordered _____

4. The teacher said to his student, "Don't be late tomorrow."

The teacher told _____

5. The officer said to the soldier, "Present arms!"

The officer ordered _____